INVENTOR OF THE GATLING

His Wheat Drill That Led the Way for Advance in Agricultural Implements.

Suggestions That Came to Him Regarding Improvements in Gunnery-A Boy's Grief on Learning Ericsson Was Ahead of Him.

Yesterday forenoon a Journal reporter called upon Dr. Richard J. Gatling, of Hartford, Conn., the inventor of the famous gun that bears his name. The Doctor is stopping with County Clerk Wilson, and is one of the most entertaining talkers now on the planet. His name is attached to several inventions, but it is to the gun that he owes his fame, which is world-wide. He has been given medals, cups and decorations enough to fill a Saratoga trunk, but some time ago he was visited by burglars and these gifts, most of them from princes and potentates of Europe and Asia, have doubtless passed into the melting-pot. County Clerk Wilson cleverly aided the interviewer and started the inventor on the subject of wheat-drills. "I invented the first wheatdrill in this country" said the Doctor. "I got it up in 1843; that was before I left my native State of North Carolina. It was intended for the sowing of rice originally, but the rice acreage in that State was limited. I had been in a dry-goods store and having a little money determined to go West to St. Louis, which gave promise of becoming a great city. I went there and entered the dry-goods house of a Mr. Adrian, on Market atreet. I boarded at a house in what was called Glasgow row. Henry Fields also boarded there, and Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines was next door, so you see I was near some great people. It was there I met a man named Lord, a literary person, and chanced to tell him of my invention for man named Lord, a literary person, and chanced to tell him of my invention for sowing rice. He said, what was quite new to me, that wheat was being drilled into the ground in England, and he had no doubt my machine would be useful for sow-doubt my machine would be useful for sowing the cereal. To make a long story short I went to a mechanic and had him make me a number of machines. To my utter astonishment they sold like hot cakes. It woke me to new ideas. I quit the drygoods counter and went to selling the right to use my drill. In a little while I had sold rights which brought me in more than \$3,000 for persons to make and use the

DEVELOPING DRILL AND GUN. The Doctor was about to drop the story here, but the reporter wheeled him again into line and he proceeded: "I began to read up about the new English way of drilling, that seed sown broadcast did not produce as well as seed that was drilled; that more of it was frost killed, and I found for myself that when sowed in rows the air circulated between the rows, and the yield was much greater. I went to Ohio, and in 1845 and 1846 sold machines and rights in that State. It was while going up the Ohio river in a steamboat that I broke out with the small-pox. Every passenger left the boat, there was no physician, and for thirteen days I was without attention and almost without food. I was not allowed to land at Wheeling, but at Pittsburg was taken off and placed in a pest-house. I did not get out of that horrible place for three months. I then made up my mind to study medicine. I wanted to know something about myself. I did so, graduated, practiced, and haven't had need for a physician since."

"When did you come to Indianapolis?"

"In 1848. I sold patent-right territory for my wheat-drill to Samuel Henderson, who was then a large land-owner here; Ohio, and in 1845 and 1846 sold machines

who was then a large land-owner here; sold him the right to the States of New York and California (he removed to the latter State) for \$10,000 in real estate about this city. That property passed out of my hands, and to-day is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. I made \$75,000 out of the drill, and then went into a number of railroad schemes where I lost heavily. Back of Col. James Blake's residence, now Back of Col. James Blake's residence, now covered with houses, I sowed wheat, expermentally, with my drill. I could then have purchased all that ground for \$75 or \$100 an acre. My method was to sow twenty acres with the drill as against twenty acres sowed broadcast, and take the difference in yield on the drilled ground as payment for my machine. At that time farmers did not believe that wheat sowed in drills would grow."

"Is it not true your wheat-drill was the "I think that to be virtually true. It awakened farmers to the advantages of new and improved implements. There has been no great improvement on my idea in the drills."

"The idea of the Gatling gun came to you while you were residing in this city, did it

"Yes. I began experimenting in 1861, and my first gun was completed in 1862. I lived on South Meridian street. I think Mr. Schnull's wholesale block covers the site of my former residence. I was in the habit of going to the Union Depot almost every day.

I saw the troops drilling here in the camps, I saw them leave for the battle-field, and I saw many of the dead as they came back to the depot in boxes, the remains to be received by their sorrowing relatives—wives, mothers and fathers. One day I saw eighteen boxes with bodies in them. Upon making inquiry I found that only three or four of these had been killed by bullets; that the remainder of the eighteen had died in hospitals from disease. It occurred to me that we had machines for occurred to me that we had machines for sowing, cultivating, mowing and reaping—all this in a scientific way. Why not shoot by machinery—have one man to do the work of one hundred, and have the other ninety-nine remain at home?"

"That was a good ides," said the reporter, approvingly. I believed furthermore, that if war was made more terrible it would have a tendency to keep peace among the nations of the earth, and such is getting to be the case. I have letter after letter detailing to me how the Gatling gun, by its name alone, has dispersed large mobs and prevented the killing of men and deand prevented the killing of men and destruction of property. Governor Hendricks once laughingly told me of an occurrence in this State where a mob assembled at Hammond, on account of some railroad tro ble. When the machine gun got there is a not necessary to fire it. One sight a it created such a panic that the mob stood not upon the order of its going, but went at once, scattering wildly in all directions. This country pays appeally one went at once, scattering wildly in all di-rections. This country pays annually one hundred and thirty millions in pensions. Haif that amount expended in Gatling guns would keep the peace of the world. If there should come a war between nations, each so equipped, there would be but one battle; that would be sufficient."

THE GATLING ABROAD. "You take the same view of your invention that Dr. Guillotin did of his, that it is for the benefit of humanity," suggested the

The Doctor laughed. "I don't want to be classed with him, for he was killed by his own machine. During our civil war I wrote to Mercier, then French Minister of War at Washington, asking him to give me the mame of some one through whom I might make Napoleon III acquainted with my gun. He did so. I wrote, and my letter was placed before the Emperor, where it produced a profound impression, and I was begged to tell at what price I would deliver a gun in Havre or some other French seaport. I wrote to know if I would be protected in my right to the gun. It was while these negotiations were going on in 1863
that Congress passed an act prohibiting the
exportation of guns. It was after this that
Napoleon, from an imperfect description of
the gun, got up the French mitralleuse.
But, unlike my gun, it did not revolve barrels and lock, but discharged in a volley.
My gun was exhibited at the French exposition in 1867, and I discovered that they
secretly removed it from the building to
fire it and observe its construction."

the right to make the gun, and has treated me fairly and honorably, which some other governments have not done. She first bought three orders, each of one hundred guns, three hundred in all. In our navy to guns, three hundred in all. In our navy to save a man from exposure, they attach a small electric motor. The man presses a button, and that is all there is of it. The right to the gun in England has been sold to a manufacturing firm at Birmingham. The Gatling gun has been bought by every country in Europe, and by China, Siam, Japan, and almost every country in Asia. It is all over the world. I have taken out five different patents upon it. Some of these were due to changes in ammunition, which have been rapid in the past few years. To modify the gun to meet these changes has cost a great deal of money."

"How has this happened?"

"How has this happened?"
"When I began to make the gun the musket caliber was 58/100 of an inch. This was at the beginning of our war. Then this caliber was reduced to 50/100 of an inch and the reductions have continued. A commission will soon determine whether the caliber will be 30/100 or 32/100. The navy wants the latter, the army the former, and it is likely the preference of army officers will govern."

THE PROPELLER INVENTION. "Tell him about your propeller inven-

rention," suggested Mr. Wilson. "Oh, that happened a long time ago, but it was the saddest disappointment of my life, and the greatest mortification I ever suffered. In 1839, as a boy in my twentieth year, I went up to Norfolk, Va., sixty-five miles from my home in North Carolina. No vessel at that time had ever used a propeller. At the little hotel at which I stopped went up to the Patent Office with the model under my arm. I saw the man having charge of the models and showed mine, asking if there was anything of the kind there. He said some one had brought in something a few days before, a man named Ericsson. I was shown the device, and it was identical with mine. I went home a broken-hearted youngster, the most miserable being on earth. I might have litigated the matter to see which had priority of invention. The idea had been conceived by Steavens at Hoboken years before, but had never been put in practice, and, so far as I was concerned, I had never heard of it. Ericsson got the patent because he put the idea in tangible form, and he made a great deal of money out of it." made a great deal of money out of it."

NATURE'S AWAKENING.

Written for the Sunday Journal. In the transition from winter to spring the close observer notes with wonder how the animate life of nature seems to be just at the surface, ready to manifest itself upon the slightest encouragement. February 4 the thermometer stood at zero, the window panes were coated with ice, the biting tooth of winter made itself felt at every crevice, and all was lifeless. Two days after the mercury mounted to the fifties, and dormant nature, half aroused by the greatful warmth, found voice in a faint, inarticulate way, like a restless sleeper muttering her dreams: A few blue-bottles crept from their hiding places to buzz about the windows, and a honey bee, venturing out on a vain quest, lingered about my dcor. A solitary titmouse called out cheerily half a dozen times, then was heard no more, half a dozen times, then was heard no more, and next my alert ear caught the unmistakable twitter of a bluebird. Sallying forth, I found a pair of these latter gossiping together in happy carrulity. They were shy of my approach however, and led me a jaunt, flitting ahead, nothing visible but gleams of bright blue as they glinted in the sunlight, while the low, musical warble trailed out on the air. A few song sparrows, also, had piped up, and from the orchard trees issued the muffled tap and husky whisperings of the sapsucker. Then winter resumed sway, and these manifestations of life passed away as mysteriously as they had come into existence. But subsequent warm days alipping, smile-like, insequent warm days slipping, smile-like, into the capricious weather at intervals,
brought back the feeble choir, each time
with an increased membership, while the
piqued interest watched for each welcome
sign. Feb. 17 the robin, after mutely haunting these regions for many days, first burst

ing these regions for many days, first burst into song.

March 11—Wind southwest; flocks of black-birds holding noisy conventions in the tree-tops; robins freely trilling a competitive chorus; the lusty call of the meadow lark like the voice of an old friend newly returned and glad to get back; song sparrows on every hand, and the hens about the door-yard, hitherto sluggish and apathetic, now scratching briskly and crooning cheerily in emulation of the oning cheerily in emulation of smaller songsters. To-day a chipmunk ventured from his fastness in the wood-pile and flirted about, scolding saucily by the hour as if beside himself with joy at once more basking in the balmy sunshine.
But a tragic fate awaited him;
a prowling cat happened that
way and I looked out of window
just in time to see puss disappear with the
erst sprightly creature hanging limp and
lifeless from her jaws.

And so the procession of life, gaining step by step, its progress contested stubbornly. Easter Sunday brought with it a few first-lings of the woods, tiny blossoms in sheltered nooks, and a warm refulgence that seemed an earnest of genuine spring, but April 6 saw the snowflakes, like a million April 6 saw the snowflakes, like a million winged things, flying athwart a pale marble sky, a chaos of whirling atoms, nebulæ beyond nebulæ, through which the vision penetrated to minutest floating specks that seem to swim in the liquor of the eye, Nature again was dumb, as if hushed, once for all, but the irrepressible life forces, like an impeded stream, only gathered strength from the rude check, and now with one bound jocund spring has burst upon us with an effect almost spectacular. Into the vast silence that prevades the resonant dome of Heaven the jubilant the resonant dome of Heaven the jubilant bird voices are sweetly woven; the sun broods warmly over a teeming world; the south winds blow, combing their way through every bush and tree, till the universe seems filled with the swish of gentle verse seems filed with the swish of gentle waters, and in response to their soft caressings, behold the magical metamorphosis! the broad fields laid with emerald carpeting, the woodlands draped with filmy veils of tenderest green, the pale pink gleam of peach trees bursting into bloom, and deep in secluded places, a thousand modest flowers kissed to life. All the world is out of doors. The teams are afield, the lumbering wagons rattle on every highway, voices of men, and boys, and dogs, and flocks sound from near and far, and the air is instinct with the throb of life. Sodden, indeed, must be the spirit that does not respond to these soft influences and feel within itself the newly-awakened energy that thrills through creation. Happy is he who can quaff deeply of the "new wine of the year," finding therein a grateful restfulness, and a brief surcease from sordid cares. This is the true foundation of youth.

[BORGE S. COTTMAN.]

GEORGE S. COTTMAN. IRVINGTON, April 22.

Suggestion as to an Improvement. A conversation with General Coburn, yesterday, turned upon the court-house and the direful assortment of awful smells that linger in that building, from basement to attic. "One of the mistakes made in con-Napoleon, from an imperfect description of the gan, got up the French mitralleuse. But, unlike my gun, it did not revolve barrels and lock, but discharged in a volley. My gun was exhibited at the French exposition in 1867, and I discovered that they secretly removed it from the building to fire it and observe its construction."

"How many revolving guns are there now?"

"There are several, but none equal to my latest guns. I can lire 1,200 shots a minute of these musket cartridges (showing a sam-

WHAT THRIFTY PEOPLE DO

Building Associations Would Be Benefited by a Change in Natural-Gas Rules.

Indianapolis One of the Cities Where Savings of the Industrious in Purchasing Homes Are the Largest-Notes of Societies.

The new rule of one of the natural-gas companies to make no more connections is a severe blow to the building interests this spring, and is, of course, affecting the welfare of the building associations. "I know of a square on one of the northern streets," said a building association secretary yesterday, "upon which four new houses were to have been erected this houses were to have been erected this month. The most of them were to be built from funds furnished by building associations. In consequence of the inability to get natural gas not one of them will be built. Here is one of the places where a building association league could do good work. An organization with funds could bring suit at once against this gas company and endeavor to compel it to furnish gas to members who desire to build. This is only one of the numberless ways in which such an organization could do excellent work."

"People have little idea of the magnitude of the building association business of this city compared with that of other cities," said a gentleman yesterday who has made something of a study of statistics of this class. "Indianapolis," he continued, "has 130 associations. Chicago, with more than a million inhabitants, has but 250, Kansas City but twenty. The Eastern cities have but a few, with the exception of Philadelphia, the home of all associations of this class. That city, having a great many, has supported them actively for years, and built thousands of homes through their agency. New England has very few bona fide organizations like those we have here. much of the prosperity of the smaller towns is indirectly due to the habits of thrift inculcated by this system of saving. Davton claims the largest local association in the country, known as the Mutual Home. It does a business reaching annually into the millions, keeps a big office force constantly at work, and for years has paid a large and steady rate of profit to its members. Here in Indiana a large and constantly increasing number of associations. stantly increasing number of associations are flourishing, although the new law reare flourishing, although the new law requiring such heavy fees to be paid the Secretary of State upon organization will doubtless cause a temporary backset in the formation of new societies. Terre Haute, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Richmond, South Bend, Lafayette and Logansport are all supporting from two to twenty associations each. One peculiar part I have noticed is that in the central and southern part of the State all the associations collect their payments weekly, while in the northern payments weekly, while in the northern section all payments are collected by the

The Railroad Men's Building and Saving Association is one of the largest in the 75c. State. It has eight hundred members, mainly engaged in the railroad business in its various branches, and 4,400 shares are in force, 150 loans have been granted to members and no foreclosures of mortgage made. W. T. Cannon has been secretary from the start, and the society is steadily growing. The shares are \$100 each, the dues 25 cents The shares are \$100 each, the dues 25 cents per week and the interest and premium are deducted from the dues each week, the balance being credited toward the reduction of the indebtedness. In this way a loan of \$1,000 may be carried at a cost of \$2.50 per week, but members have the privilege of paying as much more as they wish and canceling their loan proportionately earlier.

Building Association Notes. The Dania association is about to start a new series, subscriptions for which are now open. The Dania is among the most popular and profitable societies.

Editor Rosenthal, of the Co-operative News, of Cincinnati, one of the leading building association papers of the country, is in the city in the interest of his journal. The Hoosier association is experiencing a boom this spring. It now has more than five hundred shares in force, and in the two years of its history has made seventy loans to its members.

The Ash-street Savings and Loan Association has about one hundred members, and has made sixty-five loans to date. The secretary, John L. Steeg, announces that the society will run out in about a year

The Elb association is one of the busiest on the South Side. Julius Reinecke, the secretary, reports 104 members, holding a total of six hundred shares. Fifty-six loans have been made to date, with a number of others to come.

The English-avenue association is now two months old, but is a healthy and rapidly growing youngster. More than one hundred members have taken stock and the society has averaged making a loan every two weeks since its organization. The interests of the People's Saving

and Loan Association, No. 4, are looked after by Henry R. Martin, secretary. A total of 456 shares are now in force, and twenty loans have been made. A large number of loans are in prospect for this

The Home Saving and Loan Association will pay out within the year. It has one hundred members, of whom seventy-five, a very large proportion, have been borrowers. All of these will have their homes paid for by the time the association winds upits affairs.

The Fifth-street association is almost ready to run out, and its members will receive the full value of their shares in a little less than a year. J. G. Schad, the secretary, reports a uniformly successful ousiness for the association, with thirty loans at present in force.

The Arsenal Saving and Loan Association has a large membership in the eastern part of the city. R. C. Scott is the secretary, and W. H. Stocher treasurer of the society. Fifty loans have been made to members in its four years' existence, and the funds are always in active demand.

The Prudential is one of the newer associations, but is having an excellent growth. It has 350 members and made fifty-two loans, mainly on new houses belonging to members. Charles Jones is the secretary. The membership of the society and its efforts are confined largely to the South

The McCarty-street Saving and Loan Association has more than five hundred shares in force, held by one hundred members. Forty loans have been made to members, and the society has done an excellent work on the South Side during its four years of successful life. Charles Rebling is the sec-

The new Phoenix association has made all arrangements for starting its first series to-morrow evening. A large number of shares have been subscribed, and the society starts with every assurance of suc-cess. C. B. Feibleman is the secretary, and the place of meeting will be at his office, No. 90 East Court street. The North-side association, of which W.

H. Stringer is the secretary, is doing a large business. It now numbers 450 members, holding 1,400 shares. One hundred and twenty-five loans have been made to date, and the number will be considerably increased this season, as a large number of members have signified their intention to build

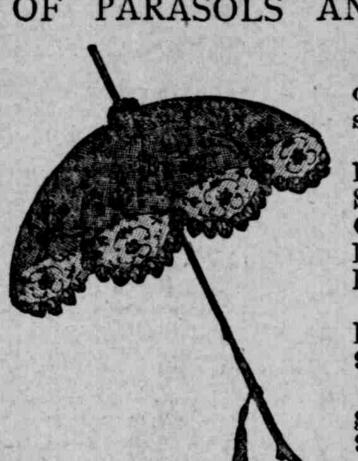
Hint to Reporters.

NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

A GRAND OPENING

PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES.



styles in Parasols.

lines as under:

\$2 each.

1 lot Fancy Parasols; choice goods, with elegant handles, \$2.50 each.

1 lot Black Parasols, with and black sticks,

\$1.35 each. 1 lot 26-inch Gloria Sun Umbrellas, good handles, \$1.15 each. 1 lot 26-inch Sateen Sun Umbrellas, with silvered

handles, 75c each. 1 lot 26-inch "Gloria" Sun Umbrellas, assorted handles, \$1.30 each.

In addition to a large line of fancy colored and black and white Parasols at from \$3 to \$20 each.

Spring-weight Underwear for Men and Women.

Practical Profit-Sharing Prices. Ladies' Vests.

Low neck and sleveless, Sc. Low neck, sleveless and shaped, 10c. Sanitary gray cotton, shaped, 19c. Swiss-ribbed, high neck, sleveless, ecru and white, silk

shell trimming, 25c. Fine Eyptian cotton, high neck, long sleeves, 50c. Jersey ribbed, silk finish, low neck and sleveless, 50c. Silk Vests, low neck and sleeveles, black, pink, sky blue,

Black Lisle-thread Vests and Pants, 50c.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.



Blue mixed Shirts and Drawers, 37 1-2c. Gauze Shirts, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c, according to size.

Misses' Jersey Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless, 25c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Gauze and Balbriggan Shirts, 25c. Tan Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, 47c. French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,

odd sizes, 90c, worth \$1.25. Fine White and Nuetra Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.

No circumvention. Plain facts. Plain prices. Reliable goods always.

\$10 each.

Spring Garments for Ladies

At no time this season has our stock of Jackets, Blazers, Reefers and Wraps, at easy prices, been so complete as it is at the present time. We call special attention to our lines of these goods at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5 up to

In Lace Wraps we show a choice and ex- to 8 inches wide. 50c to \$1 yd. clusive line from \$5 to \$50 each.

An excellent line of Tea Gowns at moderate | \$3.50 yd.

A SENSIBLE FAD

of the season is the wearing of separate skirts in conjunction with narrow trimmings to match. \$22 to \$28 the suit. with Shirt Waists.

We show beautiful lines of Separate Skirts in black and colored brilliantines, cashmeres and other wool fabrics from \$3 to \$15 each.

6,000 Ladies' Shirt Waists (bought a bargain) at 50c, 62c and 75c each. Splendid value, beautiful designs, good materials, made to sell at \$1 and \$1.25 each.

Surah and China Silk Underskirts in black and all suitable colors, at \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.75 up to \$15 each. 500 Flannelete Skirts, made in our own work-rooms, fast colors, blue, brown, black, red and white stripes, with check borders, 50c each.

CORSETS.

A Special Leader. - Ladies' Superior make, ventilated Summer Corsets, worth 75c, at 47c each.

"Her Majesty's Corset," in all sizes. We have the exclusive control in this city of the Celebrated Jenness Miller

Model Bodice. It is modeled on lines that give a most graceful figure, is exceedingly comfortable and affords a perfect support.

Ask for a circular containing full particulars of this new and improved Corset Waist.



A LINEN SALE.

THE MATCH OF IT HAS NEVER BEEN.

Irish, Scotch, English and German manufacturers are all On Monday next we make represented in this sale. Goods bought direct from the makour grand opening of leading ers-not a cent for the jobbers-bought at away below regular price, and brought all the way to Indianapolis to be sold In addition to a large ex- at the same rates. No limit to this sale-only the length of hibit of choice novelties in your purse. The goods are all the very best of their various Silk, Satin and Lace Parasols, kinds, and the prices the very lowest we have ever quoted-Coaching and Sun Umbrel- another way of saying the lowest ever quoted in the State of las, we shall show special Indiana. In the stock there are all grades and kinds of Linen Goods. Twenty per cent. below our own best prices of the 1 lot Fancy Parasols in the past is about the values we have affixed to them. 'Twould latest colorings and designs, take a circus poster to tell about them all, a few must suffice.

TABLE DAMASKS.

ALL PURE FLAX.

20 pieces 56-inch Cream Damasks. The value. 50c. The price, 35c. 50 pieces 61-inch Cream Damasks. The value, 60c. The price, 39c.

value, 62 tc. The price, 49c.
5 pieces 72-inch Bleached Satin Damask. The value, 80c. The price, 59c. 8 pieces Bleached Satin Double Damask. The value, \$1. The price, 65c.

10 pieces 60-inch Fine Bleached Damasks. The

TABLE NAPKINS.

ALL PURE FLAX.

75 doz. 5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins. The value, 60c. The price, 49c doz. 60 doz. 5-8 Silver Bleached Napkins. The value, 85c. The price, 69e doz. 40 doz. 5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins. The value, \$1.25. The price, 9 Sc doz. 45 doz. 5-8 Satin Damask Napkins. The value, \$1.65. The price, \$1.29 doz. 45 doz. 5-8 Satin Do'ble Damask Napkins. Value, \$2.25. The price, \$1.69 doz. 30 doz. 3-4 Damask Napkins. The value, \$1.35.

The price, \$1.69 doz. 30 doz. 3-4 Silver Bleached Napkins. Value, \$1.50.

The price, \$1.19 doz. 20 doz. 3-4 Sleached Damask Napkins. Value, \$1.65.

The price, \$1.19 doz. 20 doz. 3-4 Satin Damask Napkins. Value, \$1.65.

The price, \$1.39 doz. 3-4 Satin Double D'm'sk Napkins. The value, \$2.50.

The price, \$1.39 doz. 36 doz. 3-4 Satin Double D'm'sk Napkins. Value, \$2.75.

The price, \$1.98 doz. 36 doz. 3-4 Satin Double D'm'sk Napkins. Value, \$2.75.

The price, \$2.19 doz. 40 doz. 3-4 Satin Double D'm'sk Napkins. Value, \$3.25.

The price, \$2.59 doz.

TOWELS.

ALL PURE LINEN.

20 doz. Huck Towels. Size 17x34 inches. The value, 12 1-2c. The price, 52 doz. Huck and Damask Towels. Size, 18x40. The value, 20c. The

price, 12 1-2c each. 50 doz. Huck and Damask Towels. Size 18x40. The value, 22c. The price, 17c each. 40 doz. Huck and Damask Towels. Size, 22x40. The value, 25c. The

price, 19c each. 100 doz. Huck Towels. Size 22x44. The value, 29c. The price, 21c each. Five kinds Satin Damask and Huck Towels. Size 24x48. The value,

37 1-2c. The price, 25c each. 75 dozen large Cotton Honeycomb Towels. The value, 10c. The price,

There are also Dinner and Lunch Cloths and Sets, Tray Cloths and Doylies, in large quantities at equally low prices. The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers as well as that of private families is specially directed to this bargain sale, as an opportunity seldom met with to replenish their stocks of household linens at much below regular prices.

LACE NOVELTIES.

A lace season is upon us. We are prepared with all the newest fashion fancies. Amongst them are: Hand-run Chantilly Demi-Flouncings, 14 inches wide, with narrow laces to match. Wide, \$2.75 yd. Narrow widths, 60c to

\$1.25 yd. Marquise Lace Demi-Flouncings, fine and delicate tracery, 16 inches wide, with narrow widths, 50c to 90c a vd.

row widths, 50c to 90c a yd. Sewing Silk Flouncings with satin stripes, in black and colors, 45 inches wide. \$1.35

The new Point de Venice Laces for dress trimmings, 21

New Flounced Nettings for over-draperies. \$1.75 to

Mouselline de Soie, in Black, Cardinal, Cream, Leghorn, etc., 45 inches wide. \$1.25 yd.

Silk Mulls, same colors and widths. 50c yd. Silk Embroidered Chiffon Dress Patterns, very stylish,

MILLINERY.

What a busy place is our Millinery Department. Since our opening we have not used one line of advertising for this department, but it has been busy all the time-doesn't need it now, for our people are working day and night-but we wish to make mention of some new and nobby STRAW SHAPES, NEW FLOWERS, and some very exclusive some new and nobby STRAW SHAPES, novemes in Pearl and Tinsel Crowns, Bandeaus and Side

Pieces just received. The new small flowers, such as Hyacinths, Poppies and Japanese Crysanthemums, are true to nature and very beautiful. A visit to this department is always a pleasure to the beauty-lover.

DRESS-MAKING.

We intend no disparagement to the multitudinous army of dressmakers when we state that our Dress-making Department is the best equipped one in the State of Indiana. The best designers and cutters, the most competent work-people, the largest and fullest facilities for turning out the very best work and most stylish garments. These we have. "It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun."

Our Lunch Room is open until 9:30 Saturday evening during the ice-cream season. Orders taken for ice-cream for parties and receptions.

latest guns. I can fire 1,200 shots a minute of these musket cartridges (showing a sample), but I make other sizes, up to half a pound weight. This, however, is the popular size. Russis has received from me latest guns. I can fire 1,200 shots a minute twenty-five feet. A wall would not be twenty-five feet. A wall would not be needed at the outer edge. The ground could have a slope toward the building and be sodded. The Treasury Building, at Washington, was improved in this way."

She Feels Desperate.

No man knows how desperate a woman can look until he has seen her undertake to ride a bicycle.